

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N<sup>o</sup> 97.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1805.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### TAKE NOTICE.

A CHEAP bargain may be had of that convenient and well situated SEAT FOR WATER WORKS, with one hundred and five acres of first rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn, with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which cash, or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwise land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, enquire of Alexander Parker of Lexington, or of the subscriber on the premises.

John Calboon.

Dec. 31, 1804.

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805.

### TO RENT.

THE ROOMS lately occupied as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, consisting of a front room 17 by 23 well calculated for a

### STORE.

And a back room 17 feet square for a counting room. The stand for business is equal to any in Lexington—having been occupied for 10 years as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, has rendered it a place of great resort; possession can be had immediately: for terms apply to the Printer hereof.

N. B. A good dry cellar may be had with the above rooms if required.

### Speculator,

WILL stand this season, which has commenced, and will end the 10th August next, at my farm in Clarke county, on the road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and may cover mares at twenty-four dollars the season, which may be discharged by twenty dollars, if paid by the 10th August next; forty dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse, the dollars the single leap, to be paid before the horse covers the mare, and one dollar; to the groom, in every instance; and should, such mares not stand, they may go by the season. Any person putting seven mares, may have one gratis. Mares from a distance shall have good pasturage and well fed with corn, and fatted three weeks gratis. The greatest attention shall be paid, but not answerable for accident.

It is useless to insert Speculators Pedigree and performance, as they are well known, and may be seen at the subscriber's house.

### HUBBARD TAYLOR

Clarke county, March 3, 1805.

I WANT to hire, an experienced

### COOK,

By the year.

R. BRADLEY.

Feb. 26, 1804.

### WATKINS'S INN.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Green Tree, in that large and commodious brick house formerly occupied by Capt. Miles Hall, in Shelbyville. He is provided with a well chosen assortment of Liquors, and careful servants; and hopes from his attention to business, to be able to render satisfaction to those who may call upon him, and merit a liberal portion of public patronage.

Isaac Watkins.

Shelbyville, March 23, 1805.

THE GHOST OF OSTRANAN, For Sale.

THOMAS WALLACE, Has Imported from Philadelphia, and now opened at his store, opposite the court house, A Large and Elegant Assortment of Well Chosen

### Merchandise,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery, Cutlery & Saddlery, China, Queen's & } Wares. Glass

All of which were bought unusually low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, for CASH, HEMP, and Good Inspected CROP TOBACCO. For each of those articles of Produce, a part in Cash will be given.

tf Lexington, January 3, 1805

### TAKEN UP

BY Henry Rhorer, of Jefferson county, near Hower's mill;

A YELLOW BAY HORSE, about six years old, all four of his feet white, his left eye glassy, and a small star and snip on his face, supposed to be four feet ten inches high, branded but not intelligible. Appraised this 14th day of March 1805, to twenty Dollars before me.

John Metcalf. J. P. J. C.

Copy Teste,

Saml. H. Woodson. C. J. C. C.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

He Offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT which he now occupies.

tf Lexington, Nov. 24 4, 1804

### STOP THE RUNAWAY.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living near Washington, in Mason county Kentucky, about the middle of last March, a Negro man named

GEORGE.

George is about twenty eight or thirty years of age, had on when he went away, a London Brown colored short jacket, and drab colored overalls, is about six feet high, rather of a slender make, and is very fond of ardent spirits. It is probable the above named Negro, will either make for Fauquier County Virginia, where he was raised, or to some part of the state of Ohio. Any person who apprehends said Negro and confines him, if in any jail without this State, and will send me immediate information, shall receive twenty dollars, and if brought to the jail of Mason county, thirty dollars reward. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring, or concealing said Negro, as they will (should they be discovered), be prosecuted for so doing, agreeably to law. It is possible some person may have given the above named Negro a pass.

John Brown.

Mason County, April 20, 1805.

Do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment on a note, given by me to James Peyton, for twenty pounds, dated the 17th day of March 1804, and due the 17th day of March 1805, as I have paid off nearly all of said note, and understand that said Peyton, is trading said note for more than is justly due thereon; there being only a few shillings due.

James Clarke.

Scott county, 16th May 1805. p3w

### TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I shall attend on the twentieth day of June next, at Edill's Battle Ground, on Hinkton, about two miles below Mount Sterling, with the Commissioners appointed by the County court of Montgomery, to take depositions and perpetuate testimony, establishing the calls of an entry as follows: viz. "March 13th 1783, Thomas Miller enters 2000 Acres of land, on a Treasury Warrant, 9550, Beginning on the creek, about two miles below Edill's Battle Ground, or the place that Edill was killed, running West 566 poles, then cornering and running North to include the quantity &c." If the above appointed time, of meeting of the commissioners &c. should not be a fair day, then on the next fair day, and to continue, and adjourn from day to day, until the business shall be completed.

Arthur Conly.

Attorney in fact for

Thos. Miller.

May 13th 1805. st

THE Copartnership of

Krickel & Boyd,

Was this day dissolved by mutual consent; any person having demands against the said firm, are requested to make them known, and those indebted will make immediate payment to

F. Krickel.

May 13th, 1805.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD, At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tie your cuts loose.

H. C.

### HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross street and Short Street, Lexington; where he continues to carry on

### BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1804.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the state of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welsh, of the town of Dayton, who is legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

### TO RENT,

The Store Room and front Cellar, opposite Mr. Bradford's.

### SCOOPS OF THE NEWEST FASHION:

JULIA LOGAN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Kentucky, that she has commenced business near Mr. Lowrey's, Hat Manufactory in Lexington, in the

### MILLINERY LINE;

and has for sale fashionable Silk, Sattin, Straw and Chip Hats, Bonnets, Scoops, &c. and will always be afforded with the newest fashions. Any commands in her way will be carefully executed, and thankfully received.

Chip Scoops and Hats, Manufactured for whole sale, and Umbrellas made and repaired by David Logan.

Lexington May 7th 1805.

### TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the 4th day of June next, we shall attend the commissioners appointed by the County court of Fayette, under an act of assembly, entitled "an act, to reduce into one, the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of and for procuring lands," at the house of Capt. John C. Richardson, on the corner of N. Elkhorn, and county of Fayette, and proceed from thence to the improvement, and cabin of Abijah McClain, for which a certificate was granted to him by the commissioners, on the 20th day of April 1780, for a pre-emption of 1000 acres; the patent for which was granted to John Craig, and Robert Johnson, on the 18th day of November 1784; at which said improvement we shall proceed to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, in order to perpetuate, their testimony respecting the said improvement, and cabin, and in order to establish the same; and we shall also then and there proceed to do and perform all such other acts, in order to perpetuate the said improvement, as may be judged proper, and as the law may justify.

Commissioners.

Saml. Devore.

John Breckinridge.

May 14th, 1805. pt

Writing Paper,

For Sale by the Ream.

FOR SALE 556 Acres of Land,

ON the Cumberland River near Eddyville, in the name of Francis Brooke.

1000 Acres one moiety of 2000 Acres on Highland Creek.

833 1-3 Acres, one moiety of 1666 2-3 Acres in the name of George Lewis, including Weedon's Lick.

910 Acres Ohio state, main Paint Creek, within 11 miles of Chillicothe.

These Lands will be sold low, & on long credit for the greater part of the purchase money.

Apply to CUTH. BANKS.

LEXINGTON Oct. 8th, 1804.

### Vendue Store.

IN order to facilitate the disposal of the Produce, Manufactures, &c. of this country, the subscriber will open a Store in Lexington, for receiving Produce and Merchandise, &c. for sale by Vendue.

The Produce of this country will, doubtless, at no very distant period, command a price in money. At first some difficulty will arise, but I am fully persuaded that in time, by perseverance the whole of the produce raised in the vicinity of this town, and on the Kentucky river, may be sold, either for cash in hand, or for approved endorsed notes.

A small commission will be charged, and in emergencies, money will be advanced on Goods or Produce.

If the plan meets with encouragement, there will be at least one sale every week.

He will also buy and sell shares in the Kentucky Insurance Company, and other Securities, on commission.

Insurances will be effected at the Insurance Office, or by Private Underwriters, by

W. MACBEAN.

Lexington, 3d January, 1805. tf

### FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land;

CONTAINING one hundred and thirty-six acres, lying in Fayette County, five miles East of Lexington, and two miles above Bryan's Station, on the creek; being a part of Philips's military survey: there is about thirty acres cleared, with some log cabins, and a never failing spring—An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to my Father, who lives adjoining the premises, or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

Jephtabab Dudley.

MARCH 18, 1805.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO hire for a number of years, four or five NEGRO BOYS, from twelve to fifteen years of age, to be employed in a Tobacco Manufactory. For terms apply to the Printer hereof, or to

Peter J. Robert,

On main street, opposite the Bank.

Lexington, March 2d, 1805.

### CASH WILL BE GIVEN

AS LOW, for CHEESE, TALLOW, and WHISKEY, at BIDDLE's old stand—Opposite Lewis Sanders' store, and adjoining the Nail Factory Lexington. 12m

### NEGROES FOR SALE,

ONE likely Negroes, one Woman, two Girls, and a Boy, which I will sell on the following terms viz.—One half of the price in cash, the other half in likely Horses, or cash in twelve months; for further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Shelbyville.

James Terrill.

April 25th, 1805. tf

### F. D. J. Calais,

TOBACCO Manufacturer, in the house adjoining the Jail, wants to purchase immediately, some TOBACCO, of the best quality.

Lexington, 22d. April, 1805.

GEO. WEBB,

INFORMS the public, he still keeps a house of

### ENTERTAINMENT,

at the sign of the Indian Queen, where he has at all times on hand, a plenty of the best of provender, for the Stable, with an attentive Officer ever ready to attend. He has the best of country Liquors, and has just received from Philadelphia, best quality Madeira, and port Wines, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, and Shrub. While he flatters himself, his attention heretofore to the sale of his goods, will justify him in expecting a continuance of their patronage towards him.

Winchester Kentucky 15th May 1805. Aw

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about 6 miles from Mann's Lick on the road to Lexington, about two weeks since, a dark bay, full blooded MARE, very likely, about 7 years old, about 15 hands high, with a long switch tail, heavy with foal, shod all round, no brand or natural mark, that is recollected. Any person delivering the above described mare to the subscriber in Lexington, and prosecuting the thief to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or for the mare only, ten dollars.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Lexington, Nov. 26th, 1804. tf

### Americanus,

### A LARGE JACK,

WILL stand at my farm, one and a half miles from Lexington, at eight dollars the season, cash, or four dollars the leap; which may be paid in hemp at four dollars, or pork at fifteen shillings per cwt. delivered in Lexington on or before the 1st day of January 1806—Americanus will stand every other week at Col. Robert Sanders's, on Cain Run, eight miles from Lexington.—The usefulness of mules, the cheapness of raising, and the ready sale and high price which they command in the Southern States, will perhaps induce many of our horse breeders, to make trial of a few of their large coarse mares; as the size of mules principally fixes their value—a few years experience will point out which of the two animals, mules or horses are the most profitable to be raised—In all cases notes will be required.

Robert Barr.

### NOTICE.

DRS. S. BROWN, & E. WARFIELD, continue to practice

### MEDICINE

In partnership, in Lexington and its vicinity; Dr. S. BROWN will continue his residence in the brick house adjoining Mr. William Leavy's Store—Dr. F. WARFIELD has removed to the large brick house formerly the property of Dr. F. Ridgely, and lately occupied by Mr. John W. Hunt.

April 4th, 1805.

### BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the

Wheel-Wright Business,

and

Blue Dying,

On high street at the sign of the Spinning Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool with a warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any blue in America. The deep blue for 4/6 per lb. My token is I. C. stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove either of the colours will please to wash them, which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

John Caldwell.

Lexington, 10th May, 1804. tf

State of North Carolina, Morgan District.

Court of Equity, March term 1805.

Waighstill Avery,

vs

James Lapsley.

In Equity.

3

THE complainant Waighstill Avery, having filed his Bill of review in this Court, on the 10th day of March 1805, and it being made appear to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant James Lapsley, resides out of the limits of this State, viz. in the state of Kentucky.—It is ordered by court that unless the said Defendant appear and plead, answer, or demur within the three first days of next Term, which will commence on the first day of September next, that the said Bill and the matters therein contained be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, be inserted in the

KENTUCKY GAZETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER, published in Lexington, by DANIEL BRADFORD Esq. for six weeks successively.

A Copy.

Robert Henry. G. M. in E.

March 14th, 1805. 6m

### RECORD BOOKS,

LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, &c.

May be had on application at this office.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land, within the territory of Orleans, and the district of Louisiana.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, and the legal representatives of any person or persons, who on the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred, were resident within the territories ceded by the French Republic to the United States, by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, and who had prior to the said first day of October, one thousand eight hundred, obtained from the French or Spanish governments respectively, during the time either of the said governments had the actual possession of said territories, any duly registered warrant, or order of survey for lands lying within the said territories, to which the Indian title had been extinguished, and which were on that day actually inhabited and cultivated by such person or persons, or for his or their use, shall be confirmed, in their claims to such lands in the same manner as if their titles had been completed: *Provided however*, that no such incomplete title shall be confirmed, unless the person in whose name such warrant or order of survey had been granted, was at the time of its date, either the head of a family or above the age of twenty-one years: nor unless the conditions and terms on which the completion of the grant might depend, shall have been fulfilled.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to every person, or to the legal representative or representatives of every person, who being either the head of a family or twenty-one years of age, had prior to the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, and in conformity with the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government made an actual settlement on a tract of land within the said territories, not claimed by virtue of the preceding section, or of any Spanish or French grant made and completed before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred, and during the time the government which made such grant, had the actual possession of the said territories, and who did on the said twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and three, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; the tract of land thus inhabited and cultivated shall be granted: *Provided however*, That not more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than one mile square, together with such other and further quantity as heretofore has been allowed for the wife and family of such actual settler, agreeably to the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government: *Provided also*, That this donation shall not be made to any person who claims any other tract of land in the said territories by virtue of any French or Spanish grant.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of more conveniently ascertaining the titles and claims to land in the territory ceded as aforesaid, the territory of Orleans shall be laid off into two districts, in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; in each of which, he shall appoint, in the recess of the Senate, but who shall be nominated at their next meeting for their advice and consent, a register; who shall receive the same annual compensation, give security in the same manner, and in the same sums, and whose duties and authorities shall in every respect be the same in relation to the lands which shall hereafter be disposed of at their offices, as are by law provided with respect to the registers in the several offices established for the disposal of the lands of the United States, north of the river Ohio and above the mouth of Kentucky river. The President of the United States shall likewise appoint a recorder of land titles in the district of Louisiana, who shall give security in the same manner and in the same sums, and shall be entitled to the same annual compensation, as the registers of the several land offices.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every person claiming lands in the above mentioned territories, by virtue of any legal French or Spanish grant, made and completed before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred, and during the time the government which made such grant, had the actual possession of the territories, may, and every person claiming lands in the said territories, by virtue of the two first sections of this act, or by virtue of any grant or incomplete title bearing date subsequent to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred, shall before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, deliver to the register of the land office, or recorder of land titles, within whose district the land may be, a notice in writing, stating the nature and extent of his claims, together with a plat of the tract or tracts claimed; and shall also, on or before that day, deliver to the said Register or Recorder, for the purpose of being recorded, every grant, order of survey, deed, conveyance or other written evidence of his claim; and the same shall be recorded by the Register or Recorder, or by the translator hereinafter mentioned, in books to be kept by them for that purpose, on receiving from the parties at the rate of twelve and a half cents for every hundred words contained in such written evidence of their claim: *Provided however*, that where lands are claimed by virtue of a complete French or Spanish grant as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary for the claimant to have any other evidence of his claim recorded, except the original grant or patent, together with the warrant or order of survey and the plat; but all the other conveyances or deeds shall be deposited with the Register or Recorder to be by them laid before the commissioners herein after directed to be appointed, when they shall take the claim into consideration. And if such person shall neglect to deliver such notice in writing of his claim, together with a plat as aforesaid, or cause to be recorded such written evidence of the same, all his right so far as the same is derived from the two first sections of this act, shall become void, and forever thereafter be barred; nor shall any incomplete grant, warrant, order of survey, deed of conveyance, or other written evidence which shall not be recorded as above directed, ever after be considered, or admitted as evidence in any court of the United States, against any grant derived from the United States. The said Register and Recorder shall commence the duties hereby enjoined on them, on or before the first day of September next, and continue to discharge the same, at such place in their respective districts, as the President of the United States shall direct.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That two persons to be appointed, by the President alone, for the district of Louisiana, and two persons to be in the same manner appointed for each of the districts directed by this act to be laid off in the territory of Orleans, shall together with the Register or Recorder of the district for which they may be appointed, be commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining within their respective districts the rights of persons claiming under any French or Spanish grant as aforesaid, or under the two first sections of this act. The said commissioners shall previous to their entering on the duties of their appointments, respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation before some person qualified to administer the same: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will impartially exercise and discharge the duties imposed on me by an act of Congress, entitled, 'An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans and the district of Louisiana' to the best of my skill and judgment;" It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to meet in their respective districts, at such place as the President shall have directed therein, for the residence of the Register or Recorder, on or before the first day of December next, and they shall not adjourn to any other place, nor for a longer time than three days until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, and until they shall have completed the business of their appointment. Each board or majority of each board, shall in their respective districts, have power to hear and decide in a summary manner all matters respecting such claims, also to administer oaths to compel the attendance of, and examine witnesses, and such other testimony as may be

adduced, to demand and obtain from the proper officer and officers, all public records in which grants of land, warrants, or orders of survey, or any other evidence of claims to land, derived from either the French or Spanish governments may have been recorded; to take transcripts of such record or records, or of any part thereof, to have access to all other records of a public nature, relative to the granting, sale, transfer, or titles of lands, within their respective districts; and to decide in a summary way according to justice and equity, on all claims as filed with the register or recorder in conformity with the provisions of this act, and on all complete French or Spanish grants, the evidence of which, though not thus filed, may be found of record on the public records of such grants; which decisions shall be laid before Congress, in the manner hereinafter directed, and be subject to their determination thereon: *Provided however*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as to recognize any grant or in complete title bearing date subsequent to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred, or to authorize the commissioners aforesaid to make any decision thereon. The said boards respectively shall have power to appoint a clerk whose duty it shall be to enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, full and correct minutes of their proceedings and decisions together with the evidence on which such decisions are made, which books and papers, on the dissolution of the boards, shall be deposited in the respective offices of the registers of the land offices, or of the order of land titles of the district; and the said clerk shall prepare two transcripts of all the decisions made by the commissioners in favor of the claimants to land; both of which shall be signed by a majority of the said commissioners and one of which shall be transmitted to the officer exercising in the district the authority of surveyor general; and the other to the secretary of the Treasury. It shall likewise be the duty of the said commissioners to make to the secretary of the treasury a full report of all the claims filed with the register of the proper land office, or recorder of land titles as above directed, which may have been rejected, together with the substance of the evidence adduced in support thereof, and such remarks thereon as they may think proper; which reports together with the transcripts of the decisions of the commissioners in favor of the claimants, shall be laid by the secretary of the treasury before Congress at their next ensuing meeting. When any Spanish or French grant, warrant, or order of survey, as aforesaid, shall be produced to either of the said boards, for lands which were not at the date of such grant, warrant, or order of survey, or within one year thereafter, inhabited, cultivated, or occupied, by or for the use of the grantee; or whenever either of the said boards shall not be satisfied that such grant, warrant, or order of survey, did issue at the time when the same bears date, but that the same is antedated or otherwise fraudulent; the said commissioners shall not be bound to consider such grant, warrant or order of survey, as conclusive evidence of the title; but may require such other proof of its validity as they may deem proper. Each of the commissioners and clerks aforesaid shall be allowed a compensation of two thousand dollars in full for his services as such; and each of the said clerks shall, previous to his entering on the duties of his office, take and subscribe the following oath of affirmation—to wit: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of a clerk to the board of commissioners, for examining the claims to land, as enjoined by an act of Congress entitled 'An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the territory of Orleans, and the district of Louisiana.' Which oath or affirmation shall be entered on the minutes of the board.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized to employ three agents, one for each board, and whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars each for the purpose of appearing before the commissioners, in behalf of the United States, to investigate the claims for lands, and to oppose all such as said agents may deem fraudulent and unfounded. It shall also be the duty of the said agent for the district of Louisiana, to examine into, and investigate the titles and claims, if any there be, to the lead mines within the said district, to collect all the evidence within his power

with respect to the claims to, and value of the said mines, and to lay the same before the commissioners, who shall make a special report thereof, with their opinions thereon to the secretary of the treasury, to be by him laid before Congress at their next ensuing session. The said board of commissioners shall each be authorized to employ a translator of the Spanish and French languages to assist them in the dispatch of the business which may be brought before them, and for the purpose of recording Spanish and French grants, deeds, or other evidence of claims on the registers books. The said translator shall receive, for the recording done by him, the fees already provided by law and may be allowed, not exceeding fifty dollars, for every month he shall be employed; provided that the whole compensation other than that arising from fees, shall not exceed six hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the powers vested by law in the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee, shall extend over all the public lands of the United States, to which the Indian title has been, or shall hereafter be extinguished, within the said territory of Orleans; and it shall be the duty of the said surveyor, to cause such of the said lands as the President of the United States shall expressly direct, to be surveyed and divided, as nearly as the nature of the country will admit, in the same manner, and under the same regulations as is provided by law, in relation to the lands of the United States north west of the River Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky River.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the location or locations of lands which Major General La Fayette is by law authorized to make on any lands, the property of the United States, in the territory of Orleans, shall be made with the Register or Registers of the land offices established by this act in the said territory; the surveys thereof shall be executed under the authority of the surveyor of the lands of the United States, south of Tennessee; and a patent or patents therefor shall issue, on presenting such surveys to the secretary of the treasury, together with a certificate of the proper register or registers, stating that the land is not rightfully claimed by any other person: *Provided*, That no location or survey made by virtue of this section shall contain less than one thousand acres, nor include any improved lands or lots, salt spring or lead mine.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any unappropriated monies in the treasury, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
A BURR,  
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
March 2, 1805—APPROVED.  
TH: JEFFERSON.

—c—c—c—  
To the people of Kentucky.

CITIZENS,  
LET us awake from our lethargy, and impartially enquire into the propriety of destroying the Lexington Bank.

In a publication some time past, upon the subject, the author holds forth a desire to the above effect: yet shews the want of sincerity at the threshold, by bringing forth a clause of the law, for incorporating the Kentucky Insurance Company, to prove that the erection of a Bank was contrary to our bill of rights: which clause he knows was repealed last session: and if it had not, there might have been fifty Banks established without violating that clause.

The clause reads, "No other company of insurance shall by any law of this commonwealth be established, during the continuance of the corporation hereby created."

The 1st section of our bill of rights reads, "That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive, separate, public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services."

Surely then, if the Legislature of 1802 were of opinion that the Kentucky Insurance Company would be of public service, they were authorized to grant them the exclusive privilege for a given time. Hence it appears, that there was no other use, for repealing the clause above, than to silence clamour raised without reason or justice; but it will not do! the Bank must be destroyed! its enemies have predicted the destruction of our liberties, if the Bank be not destroyed: and therefore, least experience should prove them false prophets, (if the Bank is not destroyed,) they must secure themselves behind its ruins, from future reproach!!

As no set of men in the exercise of sovereign authority when about to pass a law of either a private or public nature, can with certainty

foretell what effects it will produce: it is then not improper in them individually to conjecture of it as they may think proper: and nothing is more common, than for a contrariety of opinions respecting the premises: and it is not unfrequent that all find themselves disappointed in some respect, or other, after the majority has passed it, in its operation. But is it not a new thing under the sun, to aim at the repeal of a law creating a corporation, and granting the same certain privileges, under certain limitations and restrictions, before the same has produced evil or injury to either the public or individuals? I am willing to concede that if effects had been produced of a nature too desperate to be borne, that in that case the sovereign authority would be justifiable in applying a remedy commensurate to the evil.

However proper the arguments therefore now used to induce us to destroy the Bank, would have been, to have prevented the erection of the same; they are now no more to the matter in hand, than the history of Robin Hood and Little John would be—because the question is not whether we shall create; but whether we shall destroy that which has been created two years and more!

To the creation of the Kentucky Insurance Company, there were two parties: upon what ground then does one of those parties arrogate to itself the right of annihilating the corporation? is not the same power necessary to annihilate it as to create it? do not commentators on laws make a distinction between those of a general, from such as are of a local or private nature? do they not always consider such as grant to individuals or bodies corporate, immunities or privileges, in the light of contracts? and does not the 18th section of our declaration of rights declare, that no ex post facto, nor law impairing contracts shall be made? and does not the 28th section of our bill of rights also declare, that all laws contrary thereto, or contrary to the constitution shall be void.

Suppose for argument's sake, a majority of the Legislature should vote a repeal of the law for incorporating the Insurance Company, and the Judiciary should not, for and on behalf of the people, declare the same void: what would any thing be worth which we possess, longer than the stronger party might be pleased to suffer us to retain it? by what more sacred tenor do we hold our lands, slaves, or cattle, than the incorporation holds their charter for fifteen years from its commencement! To complain of chicane and imposition, without being able to shew a single injury to an individual, much less to the public, appears to me to be preposterous to good sense, and derogatory to the dignity of the statesman.

Did the enemies to the Bank, let me ask them, ever know an individual, or body corporate, to lose the benefit of a contract, because the adverse party alleged that he, the or they did not intend what the written contract fairly entered into specified? or did they ever know an individual righteously divested of the benefit of a law of a general nature, because the Legislature intended otherwise when they made it, than what its literal construction authorized? If the intention of the Legislature is to govern, rather than the literal construction of their laws in future, we ought to have them administered by the same hand which makes them; thus ancient despotism will become modern republicanism.

Was there a single member in the year 1792 when the Legislature passed the first bill of revenue, that had an idea of the effects which the refunding system, contained in that law would produce? and notwithstanding it operated great loss to the State, contrary to every principle of political justice, and contrary to the intention of the Legislature which made it, yet we never had it in contemplation to prevent the persons benefited by it, from all the advantage they are entitled to, under the operations of the same before its repeal.—If we had, it would have been retrospective, and consequently contrary to our bill of rights. If we now destroy an incorporation which have done us no injury, it will be equally unconstitutional, because it will be impairing a contract. Altho I could produce fifty instances or more of laws having produced effects contrary to the intention of the Legislature which made them, let one more suffice: in 1795, the Legislature passed a grand jury law, under which no one in the State, ex-

cept in the Franklin District, could be punished for offences against our penal laws; and many criminals were cleared, who were guilty of offences against the State, to the injury of individuals; because by the literal construction of the law afore-said, the criminals could not be taken to Frankfort; and by some defect in the law, they could not be tried at any other place! Now what can we think of the political conduct of those in the exercise of the sovereign authority of the State, who would wish to destroy chartered rights, to the ruin of the most useful and respectable part of the community, because the incorporation exhibits features in part, which their high mightiness did not foresee! and which they cannot destroy without destroying the public faith also!! If they can shew that the Legislature of 1802 possessed less power than the Legislature of 1805 will possess, who was then but one party to the contract, I will agree, that Procrustes like, they may try, and make to fit their own standard, by stretching or lopping off every thing agreeable to their own arbitrary caprice; but if not, for God's sake, if the worst of criminals who injure us, are entitled to the benefit of our laws, agreeable to their literal construction, let us suffer the better part of the community to have as fair play.

As in Church, so in State, the loudest professors are too often the slightest possessors; and whether in Church or State, it is only by their works we can know them. The honest republican will always strive to check the growth of despotic or aristocratic evils in a constitutional way; and he who does not, deserves public censure. Are there no evils existing in our government, which are both seen and felt, which require redress, and which have grown out of the laws of ancient date, and unforeseen by the Legislature which made them? as for example, can it be shewn that the Legislature, which first passed the law of property in the soil, foresaw the effects which have flowed from the same? or is it presumable that they at that time, expected there ever would live a man, who would not be satisfied with a sufficiency of the soil for himself and children to occupy and cultivate? Does not the nature of the case clearly verify that if they had, they would have used a similar precaution against the acquisition of an undue proportion by individuals, as the Legislature of 1802, has against the acquisition of too much money in the hands of the Insurance Company, who are limited to 150,000 dollars; which on the expiration of the time for which their charter is granted them, will be divided between the stock holders in the Bank, agreeable to their shares respectively; whereas land-holders are not limited in the number of acres they may acquire; though many of whom now hold as much in their own right, as is, or will be worth 150,000 dollars, before the expiration of the year 1817, about which nothing is said by our pretended patriots!! Why are they silent on this important subject? and so very loud about the Bank? Is it because political justice conflicts in found more than substance? or is it because the rights of the aristocrats, the immediate oppressors of the people, are more revered by them, than those of the useful and honest republican? Money is but the sign of property, which cannot be brought into action against the liberties of the people, so effectually any other way, as by retaining of it in land; land is the only permanent property which exists; and to which all have as great a right from God and Nature, as to the light of the sun, or to the air which we breathe in common; but from which more than half the people of Kentucky are prohibited the use of, except upon the terms of the Landlords: many of whom have their 10, 20, 30 and 40 tenants at will, and who aided by the rents of their lands, are enabled to buy more from time to time: thus are they proceeding in adding farm to farm, and consequently concentrating the means of oppression in the same hand, without check or restraint!! If the declaimers against the Bank were politically honest, why not set bounds to the landed aristocrat? Why not prevent by law, in future, all from buying or increasing their quantity of land, who hold as much as one thousand acres? this would be acting up to their profession of patriotism, against which, I fear they are principled. The tenor by which the Insurance Company holds their Bank, I consider more sacred, than that by which the land monger holds

his 20,000 acres; because against the former there is no conflicting natural right; but against the latter there is a very strong one: such an one as our forefathers persecuted across the seas; they knew that occupancy was the origin of right to the soil, and that the natives claimed all America; but they equally knew, that none of Nature's children had Nature's patent for an exclusive right to the soil, any more than to the air, or to the light of the sun: they therefore intruded themselves upon the natives of America, and settled upon the uncultivated lands, without considering themselves subject to tribute for the use of the same; and never after, until the land law of the Legislature of Virginia of '79, had we real cause to complain of aristocratic designs in the Legislature of this country: but then it was, when under the constant sound of liberty and equality, that they passed a law for dealing out the soil, not in proportion to each man's need!! but in proportion to each man's money!!—a law pregnant with all the curses of a Pandora's box, and but for the interferences, which have been the cause of regret with many, would have been subversive of almost every vestige of liberty: the effects of which, are yet greatly to be deplored—of which, a former Convention when considering of the propriety of separating from Virginia, appeared by one of their resolutions, to have a proper sense, and as a relief to the tenant at will, the Convention which formed our first constitution, before the seeds of public virtue in them had died, directed the mode of voting by ballot; but the Convention which formed the last, possessed of power, forgot right, and so determined in future to make them honest, not to themselves, but to their Landlords, by making them vote *viva voce*! well knowing, that whilst they had power over their subsistence, they would also have it over their will, when that will could not act in the exercise of their right of suffrage, but with their knowledge!!

Citizens, tenants, we have lately acquired an extensive fertile country, with much unappropriated land, to which you can migrate if you please; you are therefore, at this moment independent, and this our pretended patriots well know: your attention must therefore, be drawn to some object foreign to your true interest!! the Bank is the most proper, because its capital is too limited to admit of many more shares, if any; and in the soil they want as few shares as possible. If not, would they not check the growth of an evil which is seen by all, and experienced by more than half the inhabitants of Kentucky? It would be cruel in the Legislature, if they had the power, to repeal the land law of '79, because the money given to the State by the people for the lands they hold, was their labour, which they gave under the faith of that law; and under the faith of the same, they have also improved those lands. But it would be no less cruel to repeal the law incorporating the Kentucky Insurance Company, because they have rendered all the services promised in consideration of the grant made them, and have erected a magnificent building, in which to conduct the business of the corporation, under the faith of the law of the Legislature of 1802.

And clearly does it appear to me, that no man in his sober senses, can conceive a better right to repeal one, any more than the other of the afore-said laws; but men are apt to err under the influence of various causes, sometimes by the intoxication of strong drink; at other's under that of malice; sometimes they get drunk with ambition, and at other's their ideas of self-importance, (especially if they hold a plurality of offices,) induce them to think, they ought to be sought unto, and consulted by all men and parties: and if not, in confirmation of their superior dignity, they may fall Colossus like, and destroy whatever displeases them!—On the contrary, the man or the measure which promises profit, or feeds with flattery, will get their support! and without exception to the rule, the man who is in a state of Bankruptcy, will always do wrong to the public, when he has the power, if that wrong will be productive of special advantage to himself; because he is impelled to it, from the strongest of all incentives to human actions, *i. e.* self-preservation. Hence I am determined in future, never to vote for a drunkard, a bankrupt, a great land holder, nor any one who holds any office of honor or profit, at the time when I give

my vote; because wrongs become rights, in the eyes of wrong doers; and genuine rights wrongs; or, why is such a group of oppression con- nived at, by the enemies to the bank, and so many futile objections to that institution, all bottomed too on "may be," which never "may be," for surely every body knows that that which may be, may not be.

We are told, that if an individual owes to the Bank, he can be proceeded against in a summary way; but that he cannot proceed in like manner against one of the stock-holders! Truth and candour will state the case thus: that in transactions with the corporation, the mode of recovering money is reciprocal between them and individuals, who go with their eyes open, perfectly at liberty to deal with the corporation or not. Not so with the man who has no land, he has no choice except between Landlords, who are all of one interest: land he must have to cultivate, or cease to exist—the Landlord makes his own terms of course, and then can collect his rent in a summary way; but if he becomes indebted to his tenant, the latter can only coerce payment by the common course of law. If the property of every individual in the State is liable to its full extent, for their debts; so is the property of the corporation for the debts of the corporation.

If dishonest debtors can convert their property into Bank stock and live upon the interest, and so defraud their creditors; so can they convey to their children or friends, and do the same. I have lost £800 in that way before the Bank existed.

The private property of the stock-holders is very unequal; the economical among them have no controul over the spendthrift in his individual capacity: if the Bank prospers, each stock-holder gains in proportion to the stock each holds; and if it breaks, ought they not to lose in proportion? there can be nothing wrong in this, because every body knows the security he has for payment when he credits them, and is at liberty to do it or not; for it is clearly proven, that their paper is not a lawful tender. Is it not a new thing under the sun, to complain of "fraud and imposition," without being able to shew one injury? is it presumable that men of clear heads, clean hands and pure hearts, would charge fraud under such circumstances? If the late par- tisanal tender of the President and Directors of the Bank, merits the appellation of chicane and artifice, what does a similar tender made by its enemies merit? If the tender made by the latter for the benefit of one county or district, only be a good thing in them, can an honest man without feeling the spirit of indignation hear the same party attach infamy to the President and Directors of the Bank, who tendered for the benefit of the whole State? If there be danger of curtailing our liberties by an increased monied interest, there can be no danger of the Bank's breaking, to the ruin of individuals. If the monied men will unite through the State, because they have one interest; so may the landed, and exile the unlanded from the State, if they please: but if the love of one third their tenants' labour, with an eye to one half by and bye, will prevent their tenants' exile: so will a love of self-interest prevent the Insurance Company, from a denial of their own paper; because one instance of that kind would damn their credit, and destroy the motion of their money-making machine. If the Bank ought to be destroyed least our supreme Judges should acquire shares in it, why not destroy our property in the soil too, because they have already shares in that which is involved in dispute like other people's: and every body knows, that when they are trying land suits, where the grounds of dispute are similar to that of their own with others; that they are indirectly judging for themselves. If we have cause to fear that the Bank will concentrate all the gold and silver in the State within its vaults, and have just cause to fear that it will not do it, but "send it away, where it will never return;" we have certainly greater cause to fear that the world will laugh at us, for meddling with things, which we know nothing about, in an improper manner; which we clearly prove to them, when we say, "the incorporation issue twice as much paper as they have specie, and therefore its breaking is probable, because they have but one dollar to pay two." For every body ought to know, that the Bank do not issue something for nothing; but always receive in 69

days from the date, the amount of what they issue, with the addition of 6 per cent. Hence it appears, that there are as many streams flowing into, as running out of the Bank, and that those which flow into the Bank, take with them at the rate of 6 per cent per annum more than those which run out. It would be therefore more correct to say they have three dollars to pay two, and of course no danger of its breaking. The author of the afore-said publication has shewn us, that the sales of our lands by the collectors of the direct tax is illegal; but has not explained to us how each for himself is to establish the fact. They are sworn officers under the law, and have made their returns according- ly: who can negative their proceed- ings by sufficient testimony?

O that the clouded horizon of our understandings were sufficiently en- lightened and enlarged, to enable us to practice the art of justice found- ed on a knowledge of our own re- lative connections, and the genuine laws of our own organization. We could then avoid many of the evils which now embitter and afflict so- ciety. It is then that labour the first price paid for all the wealth of the world, would be justly enjoyed by the hand that performed it. It would be then that robbers in disguise, could no longer be respected by the human family. It would be then that he who did not fertilize the earth, would not be permitted to squander away the abundance of its produce. It would be then that he who did not fatigue his limbs with ploughing the field, nor toil in the heat in cutting down the harvest, or in threshing the sheaves, nor employ himself in traversing the seas or de- sert, as the indefatigable merchant, &c. but live upon the spoils of o- ther's goods, without returning value for the same, would be discarded from society, as iniquitous fiends or pests. The sense of honor with which the people in the neighbour- hood of the Bank of Lexington ap- pear to be inspired, by the useful- ness and example of the corporation, induces me sincerely to hope, that such a sanctuary will never be denied by the politicians of such an one as described above, or as was described by the author of said pub- lication. I will therefore advise the enemies to the Bank, in order that their conduct in politics may be consistent, rather than such a character shall become a stock-hol- der, to try to send him to Congress, if they fail to destroy the Bank, in order that he may make of his privi- lege a sanctuary for his "fraud and dishonesty;" especially if he should happen to be personally ac- quainted with the unappropriated fertile spots of the new-acquired country of Louisiana.

Citizens examine your constitu- tion of government, and you will find it prohibits the same person from holding or exercising an executive and judicial office at the same time, examine the enemies of the Bank, and you will find among them repre- sentatives, and even senators, who are in the exercise of the duties of offices, in the very teeth of the con- stitution, and in contempt of the statute law of the land! admirable Judges for a high court of impeach- ment!! I cannot further sustain the picture of the times at present; I am therefore, constrained to silence, and in solitude to drop a tear for the declining morals and dying lib- erties of my country.

#### A CITIZEN.

#### NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on Monday the 20th inst. I took two men on suspicion that they were horse thieves—they have made their escape, and left in my custody a dark bay horse, about fifteen hands high; a black mare, about fifteen and a half hands high, white forehead and one white foot; and a black horse, about fourteen hands three inches high, white forehead. The said horses are attached, and will be sold for debt by the Sheriff of Scott. The owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. One of the men is named Thomas Hopper, a long thin man, the other named Samuel Hopper, a small man, has been burnt by powder, which has disabled his arms so that he cannot stretch them out straight.

Gervis Tompson.

Comfortable in Scott.

May 24, 1805.

3w†

#### JUST RECEIVED

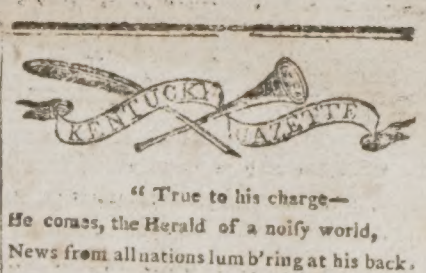
BY  
SAM & GEO. TROTTER,  
SIXTEEN TONS OF DORSEY'S &  
BENNER'S best

#### BAR IRON,

From Juniatta—Also,  
A Large Quantity of

7 by 9  
8 by 10  
1d by 12  
WINDOW GLASS,  
From N. Geneva.

4w May 27, 1805.

  
"True to his charge—  
He crosses the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 28, 1805.

Died, on Wednesday last, George G. Bolwell esq. Sheriff of Scott county.

Sailed on Sunday morning from Lou- isville lower landing, the Brig Kentuc- ky, William Cranston master.

The Kentucky has been chartered by Messrs. Jno. W. Hunt & co. and laden with Corn, Kiln dried Corn Meal, Staves, &c. destined for Charleston, S. C.

We have pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Ship General Scott, at Louisville Kentucky.

She was built on the Kentucky river, at the farm of General Charles Scott, 20 miles distant from this place, by William Jarris, for John Jordan jr. She is an elegant and substantial Ship, of 250 tons burthen.

On Wednesday last arrived in this town, Aaron Burr esq. late vice presi- dent of the United States. On Thurs- day evening he attended the concert, and on Friday left town on his way to Or- leans. We can confidently state, that Col. Burr is not appointed governor of Louisiana. It is said that he is not in- terested in the proposed canal at the Falls of Ohio; but is merely travelling for amusement and information. He proposes returning to Kentucky in Au- gust, when he will spend some time at the Olympian Springs.

It has often been observed, that no absurdity is too great for human credu- lity. The truth of this observation was amply verified in this town on Sat- urday morning: A man who had been at work a short distance in the country, on his return to town, related, that a countryman, whilst plowing, in his pre- sence, on the evening before, turned up the nest of some yellow jackets, one of which stung the couler of his plough—that in fifteen minutes, the part swelled to the size of his fist! and that before he left the place, (about dark) the couler had swelled until it was about five inches in thickness, splitting the beam of the plough! About 9 o'clock, he stated that he had heard from the afflic- ted couler, which had swelled to a size sufficient, apparently to weigh 300lb.! that the infection had communicated to the plough-shear, which was also con- siderably swelled! The circumstantial manner in which he related the story—the serious assurances of its truth, and the gravity of his countenance, carried conviction to the credulous; and several persons actually went out to see this strange phenomenon! They however, found, as may readily be supposed, that their credulity had got the better of their understanding.

#### MODERN CHIVALRY.

Judge Breckenridge has lately pub- lished two volumes, in continuation of his admirable production entitled *Modern Chivalry*—The delicacy and re- finement of wit, pungency of satire, correctness of style, and energy of rea- soning which runs thro' the whole work, entitle it to rank as the best production of the present day. It ought to be in the library of every gentleman, and in the hand of every violent Constitu- tion Breaker—It would delight the for- mer, and correct the latter.

Pitts. pap.

#### NEW-YORK, May 4.

The ship Enterprize, captain Robert Thompson, bound to this port from Bordeaux, having experienced a severe thunder storm in the month of February, by which her mainmast was considerably injured, made the best of her way to Cadiz, where she arrived on the 2d or 4th of March and was ordered to perform a quarantine of twenty days. A letter dated the 10th of March written by a passenger on board to his friend in this city, received via New Bedford, contains this passage: "The coronation of the emperor Napoleon has been succeeded by that of his brother Joseph in Holland."

A letter from a respectable commer- cial house in Cadiz to another in this city, via New Bedford, dated March 14th, has the following Postscript:—"The celebrated General Moreau, with his lady and family, now in this place, will proceed to the United States by the first good opportunity. As he may probably visit your city, we shall take the liberty of giving him a letter to you. Being unacquainted in America, he has requested to be the bearer of a few letters to our friends; and we could not refuse such a favor to a person of his exalted merit."

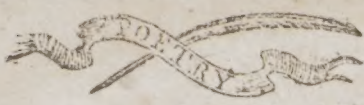
#### A CAUTION.

W HEREAS my wife Rebecca, has e- loped from my bed and board, without any just cause; there are to fore warn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am de- termined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JAMES BATES.

May 17th 1805.

2w



"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

From The  
PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

As the season is now rapidly approaching when the sportsmen will begin his depredations, you are requested to publish the following lines, and their object will be answered, if the life of a single Robin should be preserved.

THE birds had sung a morning psalm,  
The music of the grove was mute,  
All was silent, all was calm,  
As is the passing shadow's foot.

The poet's eye in frenzy now  
Roll'd giddily from tree to tree,  
And caught from every tranquil bough  
A deep and solemn reverie.

A strain of music, soft and low,  
And destitute of art,  
Fell, in a gentle lapse, like snow,  
And melted on his heart.

The poet turn'd, transported now,  
And gaz'd upon the wood;  
He look'd, and on a dancing bough  
The sweet musician stood.

Her little nest was her beside,  
Suspended in the air;  
The Robin watch'd her callow pride  
With all a mother's care.

Her plumage glitter'd in the sun;  
While gazing on her nest,  
The poet heard the sportsman's gun,  
And saw her bleeding breast.

Fain would he sing in numbers meet,  
He falters on the strings;  
Ill fated bird! he saw thee beat  
The ground with bloody wings.

But still thy young remain'd alive;  
He climb'd the nest to spy;  
He counted, and he found them five,  
And left them there to die.

"Trifles light as Air."

A DOATING SWAIN, in Norfolk, wanting a licence for his union to a consenting fair one, lately went by direction, to the Clerk of Peace. On meeting the Clergyman, and the rest of the company usual on these blissful occasions the lover produced, not a licence to marry, but a licence to kill game. After a considerable anxiety, perturbation and trouble, during which the damsel complained bitterly, and vowed she would not be made game of, the mistake was rectified, the ceremony performed, and the assistance of the Clerk of the Peace postponed for some future occasion. (Lon. pap.)

JOHN DOWNING, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT, in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO; where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors; his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Officer particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

THE Share holders in the Lexington Library, will please to take notice that on Saturday the first day of June next, one half year's contribution becomes due, at which time I shall attend at the Library, for the purpose of receiving the money due on that day, and settle all old accounts. Those who are in arrears may expect that suits will be brought immediately after that time without discrimination, against those who fail to make payment.

Benj. Stout. T. L. I.  
May 3, 1805.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN who has been in the practice of retailing Dry Goods, would wish to get a place in a Dry Goods Store; a Salary at the present moment would not be an object. A few lines left with the printer will be attended to.

Lexington, May 20.

## Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main Street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care. And from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the state; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good officer, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitors in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.  
Lexington, April 20, 1805.

## NOTICE.

BEFORE General Simon Kenton, of the State of Ohio for the Louisiana country, he vested a power in the subscriber, to dispose of the whole of his property in Kentucky, for the payment of his debts, and discharge of his creditors. This is therefore to request all those who have any demands against the said Kenton, to come forward as quick as possible, with their demands, that measures may be taken for their adjustment and discharge, in proportion to their several demands, and the funds out of which satisfaction can be made.

John Kenton.  
Mason county, K. 9th April, 1805.

## Fayette County.

THE Legislature of Kentucky having by an act passed at the last session, continued the power of the Commissioners to receive depositions to perpetuate testimony, respecting the destruction of the Clerk's Office of said County by fire. Notice is hereby given, that the said Commissioners will meet at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday in every month hereafter, until the period of their appointed session expires, at the hour of 11 o'clock, for the said purpose.

Test,  
D. Todd. D. Clerk.  
March 11th, 1805.

## MADNESS.

AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. Stoy of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected so many cures with—A number of persons have been cured by Dr. Stoy and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one 'til two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Schaag.  
Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times their respective papers.

Dr. Schaag wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. Schaag for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

## BARRY & BOSWELL.

Dr. Joseph Boswell has removed to Paris, in which place and its vicinity, he will practice MEDICINE & SURGERY, in partnership with Dr. Barry. Their shop will be kept in the brick house opposite the Court house, formerly occupied by Dr. Warfield.

February 4th, 1805.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, a complete assortment of GROCERIES, together with six ton of well assorted BAR IRON, which he will sell whole sale, for approved negotiable notes, at 60, 90, and 120 days.

Will. Morton.  
Lexington, March 25, 1805.

For Sale,  
Two Likely Young,  
Negro Women,

acquainted with House Business.—Enquire of the Printer hereof for terms.  
Lexington 21st May 1805.

## NOTICE

I hereby give, that on the 27th April, I Frederick Waltz, gave my Due-Bill, to Capt. John Spangler, for the amount of \$1. 13c. and as the said Capt. John Spangler, has not complied with the contract between him and myself, this is to forward all persons from taking said due bill, as I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law.

JOHNSON'S POEMS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## STONE HOUSE NEAR THE MARKET.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected, an Elegant and very extensive Assortment of

## Merchandise,

(which he is now opening) consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, China and Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers and Carpenters' Tools

Of all descriptions, and a larger and more general assortment of HARD WARE, than has ever been brought to this place.

A great proportion of his goods having been purchased for Cash at Vendue, he is enabled and determined to dispose of them on as low terms (for Cash) as any other store in this town or in the State.

—VIZ—

Elegant Ostich Feathers for Ladies' head dresses, Superb Silver Ornament Ribbons, with an assortment of other trimmings

Also, Lutestrings, Sen-shaws, Perfians, Peeling and Sattins.

Elegant 6 4 Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, plain and figured. Printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Moreens, Durants, Bombazettes, &c.

Silk and other Shawls. Ladies' extra long silk Gloves & Fans of every size.

6 4 & 7 5 Superfine and other Cloths. Calimers, Double mill'd Drab, Coatings, twilled, napped and plain.

Irish Linens and Muslin Shirting. Patent Royal Cord. Velvets, Thickets, Corduroys & Confection Cords.

Silk Velvets for Collars. Toilettes & Mar-tilles quilting. Striped Duffields and Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baize & Checks.

A good assortment of Damask & Diaper Table Linen. Cotton and Wool Cards.

Knives & Forks, Tea Kettles, Delft

Also, Barks, Glauber Salts, and other Medicines.

HEMP & TOBACCO, Delivered at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, will be received in payment for the above goods.

## FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately built a Fulling Mill on Stoner, between Hutchcraft's and Smith's mills, and is now ready to do any kind of fulling his customers may please to favour him with, in the speediest and best manner, and upon very reasonable terms. He will dye any colors that are usually dyed in this country. To accommodate his customers, he will receive cloth at Mount Sterling at the house of Andrew Biggs, on the first Monday in every month, and at Paris on the third Monday in every month at the house of Wm. Scott merchant; and will return the cloth dressed at the following court.

John M. Miller.  
Dec. 1, 1804.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Montgomery Circuit Court, April Term, 1805.

Christopher Irvin Complainant, AGAINST Ralph Morgan, & Thomas Swearingen, heir and ex'or. of Thomas Swearingen, dec.

IN CHANCERY. THE defendant Thomas Swearingen, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, On the motion of the complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that he do appear here on the third day of our next July Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper of Kentucky, according to law.

A Copy. Test, 2m  
Micajah Harrison, C. M. C. C.

## TWO APPRENTICES

TO the Tobacco business, are wanted immediately, by Godfrey Bender,

in 8th Street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Cheesing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;

Also—Rappee; French Rappee, & Scotch SNUFF; of superior quality.

March 6, 1805

## BROWN, HART & Co.

With to contract for A Quantity of POT-ASH,

To be delivered monthly, for 12 months. 1st April, 1805.

For Sale,

A Five Acre OUT-LOT, in the town of Lexington, No. 67, well set with blue-grass.

F. L. Turner.

## CHEAP GOODS.

MACCOUN & TILFORD

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are now opening at their Store,

London superfine cloths, Blue ground calicoes & chintzes,

Furniture dimities, Book & tambered muslins, Mulmull do.

Lady's extra silk gloves, Fashionable silk shawls, Constitution cords & velvets,

Marfeilles' waistcoating, India nankeens, Irish linens,

Umbrellas & parasols, Kid, morocco & stuff shoes,

Coffee, tea, sugar, pepper, ginger, allspice, madder, allum, indigo, brimstone, coppers &c.

Port and sherry wines, Holland gin,

Nails, Bar iron, Window glafs,

Pennsylvania castings &c. &c. Which they will sell at their usual low prices, for cash in hand.

Lexington, March 19th, 1805.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING declined business at this place, begs leave to recommend Mr. ELIJAH MARTIN to all those who have been pleased to favor him with their custom, and make no doubt but it will be thankfully acknowledged, and their business punctually executed by him.

John Brown.  
Mayville, March 16th, 1805.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just opened

## TAVERN

In the town of Mayville, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jno. Brown: it is at present conveniently calculated for the accommodation of gentlemen and travellers. He is now, and will endeavour to be constantly supplied with a good assortment of liquors: there is good stable room, and will be well supplied with hay, oats &c. He has a large & commodious ware-house, for the reception of goods on storage. In addition to the above, he will keep a few well provided with good and sufficient boats, for the transportation of travellers. He hopes by a steady attention to his business, to merit the patronage of those who may please to favour him with their custom.

Enjab Martin.  
Mayville, March 16th, 1805.

## NOW OPENING BY

Charles Wilkins,

a Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray, an Extensive Assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens' Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

Four or five Journeymen Rope-Makers wanted. None need apply but good workmen.

## FOR SALE,

795 Acres of Congre's LAND, being first rate bottom as to quality; about 13 miles above the confluence of the Kentucky and Ohio rivers. It has a Mill Seat, on a good stream of water, about a half mile from the Ohio river; and is so situated, that the back water of the said river can never reach it. This is a circumstance scarcely to be found any where along the Ohio. On the Tract, there are three small improvements, two of which bear rent. For terms apply to

JOHN J. DUFOUR.

## COMMISSION & STORAGE.

THE Subscriber considering that the growing communication with this country down the river, will every year render a port of deposit, with suitable accommodations absolutely necessary, respectfully informs the mercantile part of the community, and all others, that he has opened WARE HOUSES at Mayville, (Limestone) for the storage of all kinds of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise. He will also make sale upon commission, for those who may have any thing to contract in that way; which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most moderate terms. Major Brown who was formerly engaged in the above line, has now declined; and as it is the intention of the Subscriber to afford every necessary accommodation for the storage of Goods, he expects that his endeavours to be useful, will meet the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS HAUGHEY.  
March 28th, 1805.

## RAGS

WANTED.

May 2, 1805.

## TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the mouth of Licking on the lower side, in Campbell county, with the Commissioners appointed by said county court, on Saturday the first day of June to take depositions and do such other things as may be necessary to establish the special call of an entry of 6666 2/3 Acres of Land, made in the name of the Rev. John Todd and Robert Todd, which calls to begin at the mouth of Banklick, and run up four miles, and by an amendment to run down Licking and down the Ohio, and a course parallel with the line out from Licking, and continue if the day should be wet, to meet the next fair day, Sunday excluded, and to continue from day to day till the business is completed.

Joel Craig

May 2, 1805.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnervorth.

3332 2/3 acres, Macon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Macon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1/2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town. Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber).

JOHN JORDAN Jun.  
Lexington Kentucky, }  
January 13, 1803.

## Elegant Fashionable & Fancy GOODS.

Just received from Philadelphia and now opening by

LEWIS SANDERS,

Lexington,

A very extensive Assortment of

## Merchandise,

Carefully selected from the best houses in the city, and purchased on such terms as will enable him to sell at very reduced prices for CASH.

Besides the articles generally imported, he has for sale,

Wood's best superior London Cloths and Calimerees of all colors, which are of a quality rarely to be had in this country.

Bennet's genuine Royal Patent Cords and Calimerees of different colors.

Ingrain Carpetting, fashionable colors. One piece fair Carpetting.

Hearth Rugs. India matting for summer Carpets.

Very large and elegantly ornamented gilt column framed Looking Glasses.

Superbly elegant cut glass Lamps, [with festoons and drops] ornamental for chimney pieces.

Large and Elegant Andirons and Shovel and Tongs [burnish ed.]

Superfine large and newest fashioned English straw Bonnets.

Most fashionable colours and newest patterns Chintzes. Netted silk shawls.

Elegant triangular Damask do. 6, 7 & 8 quarter damask silk Shawls.

Laced Gambick Muslin elegant Japan do. Piquet do.

Superfine India Book Mullin French and Italian silks, fashionable colors.

Silk velvet & silk plush of all colours.

Wide white and black Lace. Rich veils, white and black.

Elegant willow Or-trich Feathers Artificial Flowers and Wreaths.

Gold and Silver Trimmings of every description. Full dining sets of Blue China. Do Tea sets.

Cut-glass decanters, quarts & pints, tumblers, fates, wine and Jelly Glasses, &c. &c.

Plated rim and cut-glass Bottles, Cast-ors.

Four pair fuller's shears. Brasscocks for stills of all sizes.

Saddlers', carpenters', & cabinet makers' tools, of the best quality.

A general assortment of materials for finishing buildings. Paints, Spanish & French Indigo, by the quantity.

Genuine Cogniac brandy, Jamaica spirits, Madeira, old Pen-nersiff, sherry & Port wines.

A few packages of well assorted iron mongery, put up to suit this country from one of the best houses in Philadelphia in that line, for sale on very advantageous terms for the purchaser.

**SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.**

Tuesday, May 28, 1805.

We have seen a letter from Bordeaux, of the date of 4th March, which furnishes the following intelligence of our affairs with Spain; it states, "that Capt. Dutton of the U. States' Navy, passed through that place from Madeira, with dispatches from Mr. MONROE to our Minister in Paris; that it was understood, he had not succeeded in the object of his mission to the Court of Spain."

[Phil. True American.

The French have demanded and received from the inhabitants of Lubec, 200,000 marks banco, for the privilege of a free trade through Hanover.

We are informed by a Gentleman who arrived in the Hermione from Teneriffe, that an express arrived there a few days previous to his sailing, with an account of a secret expedition from England, having put to sea of great force.

When the ship Live Oak left Varel, it was reported, that the Emperor of Russia had entered into an alliance with England, and would commence operations in the course of the summer.

Mr. Minutty, dispatched by general Ferrand to Guadeloupe, to solicit aid for the French in St. Domingo, writes to his brother-in-law in Norfolk, that the answer of Mr. Enouf, governor of that island, was, that the wishes of gen. Ferrand were already anticipated; that the Rochefort Squadron had sailed on the 26th March, for St. Domingo, with 1500 soldiers, 200 artillerymen, 2500 muskets, an adequate supply of warlike stores, and provisions of every kind, for the relief of the garrison. He adds, that before the Squadron quitted the Windward islands, they had debarked 1500 men at Martinique, and a like number at Guadeloupe. Norfolk. Ledger.

Extract of a letter from Gonaives, dated April 12.

"By the last accounts from the city of St. Domingo, we are credibly informed, that 9 sail of the line have arrived at that place, with French troops destined against this country. The Indigene army, after making a dreadful attempt on that city, have been repulsed with the loss of one eighth of their men, and are now all retreating home to their several divisions. The emperor has arrived at Port-au-Prince, on his way to this place, from the city of St. Domingo."

A letter from the Cape of the 18th ult. says, "the Haytian army have returned without success from the siege of St. Domingo; Gen. Christophe is at present in town. They have brought with them a great quantity of plunder, taken from the Spaniards."

By the ship Young Factor, we learn, that the Squadron under the command of Admiral Cochrane, passed Nevis for the leeward on the 11th April, and it was reported, that they had fallen in with the French Squadron off Cape Francois.

The horrible excesses of French tyranny have, according to private letters, received yesterday from the Hague, at length produced throughout the Batavian Republic, a spirit of discontent, which has broken out in repeated acts of resistance and aggressions. At Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Bois le Duc, French officers and soldiers, found in the streets after dark, have been thrown into the canals by the people; several of them have been drowned; and when walking out during the day, they have met with insults or threats, which they have resented with imprisonment or fines. At Middelburg, seven French soldiers, with a serjeant, on duty in the Corps de Guard on the banks of the Meuse, have disappeared, and are supposed to have been thrown into that by the fishermen of that village, which is reduced to beggary since the war. A report was current on the 17th, that as soon as the French troops shall receive a re-inforcement of twenty thousand

men, said to be on their march from their army on the coast, the most popular cities would be declared in a state of siege. The Batavian troops, though more numerous than the French, have hitherto remained quiet spectators; but an address to them, written in spirited language by some unknown person, who calls on them to assist in delivering their country from its foreign yoke, has made a great impression, and several duels have been the consequence between them and the French. Gen. Vignolle has been obliged to separate the troops of the two nations, both at Haerlem and Utrecht, by sending them to different quarters. It is said that the Batavian Directors, forced to resign by Simonville, have entered a protest, which the agent of Bonaparte prevented from being printed and distributed. London Paper.

LONDON, March 18.

We have received Paris papers to the 9th. The session of the Legislative Body was put an end to on the 6th, by a speech from one of the Government orators, M. de Segur. He expressed the Emperor's complete approbation of their conduct; dwelt upon the imposing ceremony of their coronation, rendered august by the presence and participation of the Pope; alluded to the laws that had been passed during the session; to the excellent state of the finances; to the new conscription, and the pacific overtures of this country.

By the Fly cutter, which arrived at Yarmouth on Friday last from the Texel, which place she left on Thursday, the Dutch fleet had made its first movement, two line of battle ships belonging to it having come down into the outer road. This circumstance, no doubt, gave rise to the report brought by an American ship which put into Dover, that the Dutch Squadron had actually put to sea.

The Courts of Vienna and Petersburg are decidedly hostile to the intended creation of a monarchy in Lombardy. Austria has remonstrated in strong terms against the change, as being contrary to the stipulations of the Treaty of Lunenburg, and we understand it is for the present deferred. Prussia has, on the contrary, recommended the measure, as tending to establish the tranquility of that country, and as barring any views or claims which Austria may entertain in regard to it.

The Emperor of France is about to visit Italy, accompanied by the Pope.

Of the Toulon fleet, the Paris official paper states, that it sailed from that port the 15th Jan. 1805, with a large body of troops under General Lauriston, and that after being at sea four days, was overtaken by a violent storm, and obliged to return into port. The accounts of the capture of the British sloop of war Arrow, and the Acheron bomb, with about twenty sail of the Malta homeward-bound fleet, by two frigates which parted in the gale, is confirmed. The Arrow fought L'Incorruptible of 44 guns, an hour and a quarter, had 57 men killed and wounded; and sunk immediately after the action. Her vigorous resistance effected the escape of ten or twelve of her convoy. All the rest taken were destroyed; and the English prisoners landed at Carthage. It was conjectured the Toulon fleet was bound to Egypt. Lord Nelson, who was cruising off Sardinia with 12 sail of the line, had immediate intelligence of the sailing of the Toulon fleet; and was in full pursuit, when it returned into port.

BOSTON, April 29.

By the arrival at this port of the ship Palmyra, captain Remington, and Sally, captain Weber, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 18th March.

The advices contained in these papers, present nothing new, in the aspect of European politics. Communications & propositions, both for peace and war, are continually presenting themselves to the different Cabinets of Europe; but so entangled are the relations, which subsist between the several governments, and so strong the jealousy entertained of each other, that it is found difficult, either to agree on the preliminaries of a pacific system of measures, or to combine the force necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the war against France. During this political interregnum, nothing is left to gratify public curiosity but what is founded on mere rumour and conjecture.

Among other articles of intelligence of this kind, it was reported, that the answer of the Emperor Alexander, to the Communication by the British King, of Bonaparte's overtures of peace, had

been received in London, but the purport of it was not known; that insuperable difficulties opposed the formation of an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and Russia, and that Prussia had undertaken to prevent a like treaty between her and Sweden.

Opposed to this it is observed, by one of the most intelligent London prints, that, "the most interesting events are now in their progress; and the war, at the present moment, has a chance of becoming active and important."

The secret expedition was stated to be in readiness, and would sail on the 21st March.

From an English Paper.

The BUDGET was laid before the British House of Commons on the 15th February. The supplies by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Pitt.) for the current year are

For the navy, already voted	14,643,000
Total for the army, including volunteers	18,516,000
Ordnance and miscellaneous charges	6,316,000
For confidential intercourse with the continental powers; and pecuniary advances necessary to bring the energies of these powers into action,	5,000,000
	<hr/> 44,475,000

Additional charges of £1,000,000 due to the East India company, 120,000 in the civil list, 440,000 for satisfying American claims, and 5,000,000, deficiency of sums voted the last year, and not produced by the taxes 6,666,000  
The proportion of this amount, to be raised by Great Britain amounts to upwards of 43,000,003

The ways and means furnish a receipt exceeding about 23,000,000.—The sum of twenty two and a half millions sterling is to be raised by loan.

The interest of this loan is provided for by the following new taxes; An addition of 1d. on all single letters, by the post, 2d. on foreign letters, and 1d. on two penny letters—5d. a bushel on salt consumed at home, and 6d. a bushel on salt exported to any part of Europe; 8s. on pleasure horses in addition to the 40 paid at present—7s. 6d. on horses used in husbandry, in addition to the 12s. 6d. paid at present—one per cent. upon direct legacies, which formerly paid no duty; one per cent. on legacies charged on land; and, in place of eight, ten per cent. on legacies to strangers in blood. These are the new taxes, which are estimated at 1,560,003. The addition to the property tax is estimated at 1,150,000.

The bidders for the loan were 1st. Messrs. A. & B. Goldmid; 2d. Sir Francis Baring & co.—Messrs. Angerstein, Battye, Ayton & co.—3d. Messrs. Roberts, Curllis & co. Thelasson, Aislire & co.

There was no difference in the tender, all the lists agreeing to take 21. reduced. The loan was divided between the lists. The interest to be paid for it is 5l. 9s. 3d. The bargain is considered advantageous to the contractors, and was immediately at a premium. A discount of 5 per cent. allowed as usual for prompt payment.

TAKEN UP

BY Joseph Timberlake, living in Green County, near Buck-horn Lick, a Brown Mare, seven years old, about fourteen hands high, a small star in her forehead, her off hind foot white, one saddle spot on the near side; likewise a small white spot under her mane—Trots naturally, appraised to 40 dollars this 10th day of October, 1804.

James Craig.  
A Copy. Test,  
John Barret, D.C.G.C.

NOTICE

TO all whom it may concern, that about the 14th or 15th day of April last, I descended the Ohio river, on my way to the state from the state of Virginia, two men of the name of Akins, brought a Negro man in a canoe to my boat, about a mile below Plattsburg, and requested me to take him as a passenger to Kentucky, I refused to do so, until I examined the Negro and found he had a pass though out of date, and told a very plausible and simple tale, which I was disposed to credit; the pass which I have in my possession, is as follows:

The bearer Mewman, hath liberty to pass and repass, from this time until the 30th of this inst. on good behaviour.

Laurence Eidson.

December 6th 1804.

Teste,

Sam. Ryals.

The Negro stated, that his master started with him from Richmond county, Virginia, for Kentucky, and they came together as far as Fauquier Court House, when his master (who had some business that would detain him a few days at that place) gave him the afore-said pass as he was on foot, and ordered him to travel on, and he would overtake him in seven or eight days; that he fell in with a travelling waggon which run over his leg, and caused him to lay by upwards of two months, and as a proof of it, shewed a large scar on his leg, which appeared to be recently hurt and not entirely healed. He gave a very circumstantial account of his master's relations in this state, and particularly that his master had a brother by the name of George Eidson, a Baptist Preacher living near Georgetown, in this state, that he never heard of his master since he parted with him, but supposed he had missed him and passed on to Kentucky. I brought the Negro with me to Fleming, in Kentucky, and have made diligent enquiry of persons from different counties, for his master and relations, but have not heard of them. On the 6th day of this month, I took him to Flemingburgh, with an intention of putting him in jail, and advertising him, but was advised by several gentlemen, to take him home and keep him, until I made further enquiry, as he appeared to be a very trusty honest fellow, not having attempted to escape, tho he had every chance to do so; I took him home again, and on Thursday the 9th inst. being myself from home, one of my Negroes and him having a dispute, he told him that I was going to take him and put him in jail the next day, and that night he made his escape. The said Negro is a dark Melatro, I suppose about 35 years of age, near six feet high, sensible and intelligent.

Gabriel Evans.

Fleming county K. May 18, 1805.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, in Jefferson Township, Adams County, and State of Ohio,

A NEGRO MAN

Who calls himself by the name of NEWMAN, who says he is the property of William Cress, in Richmond County, in the State of Virginia, that he had a wife who is the property of the former widow Itson, but now the widow Kelly, who formerly lived in the same County with his master, but removed to the State of Kentucky last fall, which occasioned the said negro to run away.—He is about 26 years of age, and of a yellowish cast.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

John Russel.

May 17th, 1805.

†34



WILLIAM ROSS,

begs leave to inform his friends, late customers and the publick, that he has brought from Philadelphia,

Fresh and Fashionable

SHOES OF ALL KINDS

At his shop, next door to Mr. Keiser, and nearly opposite the market house; which he will sell cheap for Cash only. (Viz.)

Men's fine & coarse Shoes,

Boys' fine & coarse ditto,

Ladies' leather, with wooden heels,

and spring heels,

—stuff, with spring heels,

—Morocco, of all colours,

with spring heels,

—kid & Morocco, spangled, of

all colours,

—kid, Morocco & leather Slippers,

Children's Morocco & leather

persons, &c. &c.

With a quantity of

Morocco & kid skins of all colours,

Wax calf skins,

Seal skins,

Wax calf skin boot legs,

Three quarter ditto,

Swallow ditto,

Cordovan ditto,

And English ben soles,

which he intends to sell at reduced prices. If the work rips, he will sew it again gratis.

